

FIG.1

Derivation of numerical data of minutia ridge shape

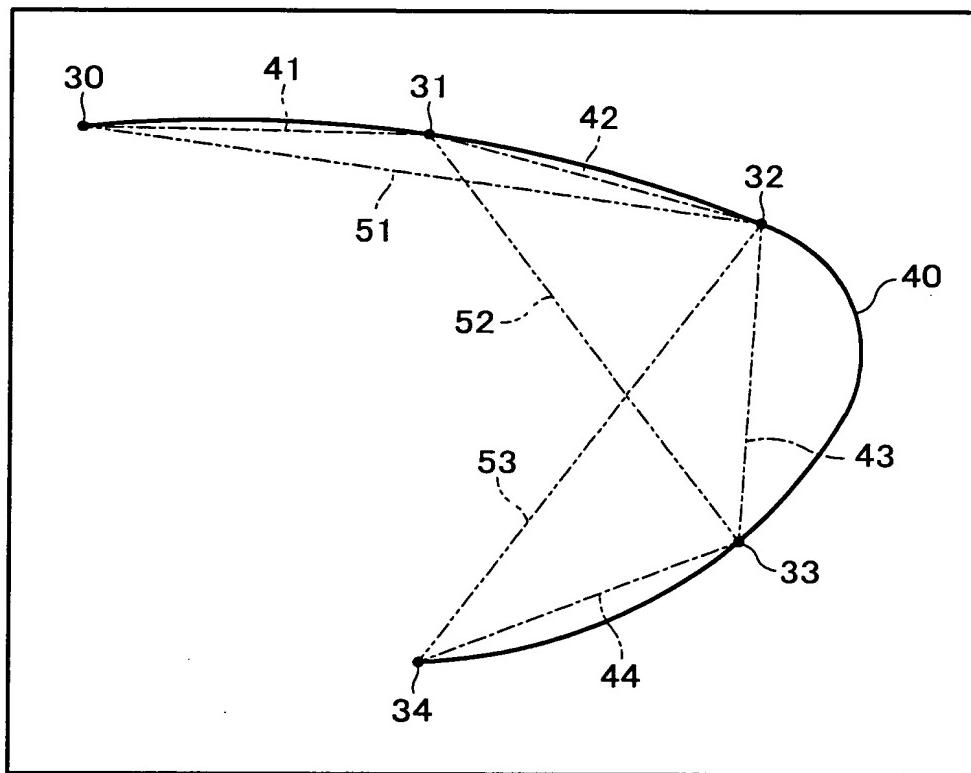


FIG.2

Curve to be recognized moves and rotates

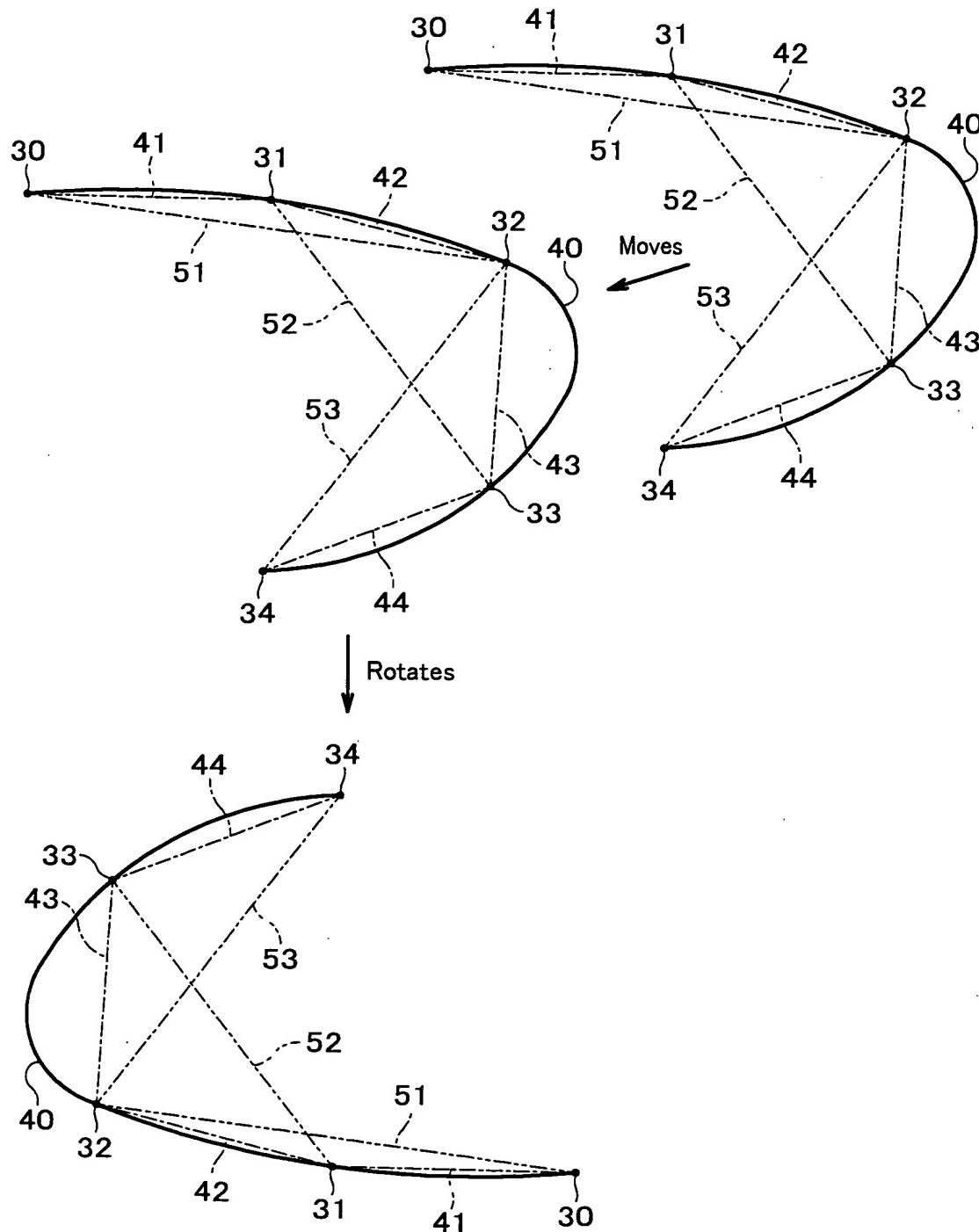


FIG.3

Principle to calculate approximately coordinates of measure points, which locates between grids

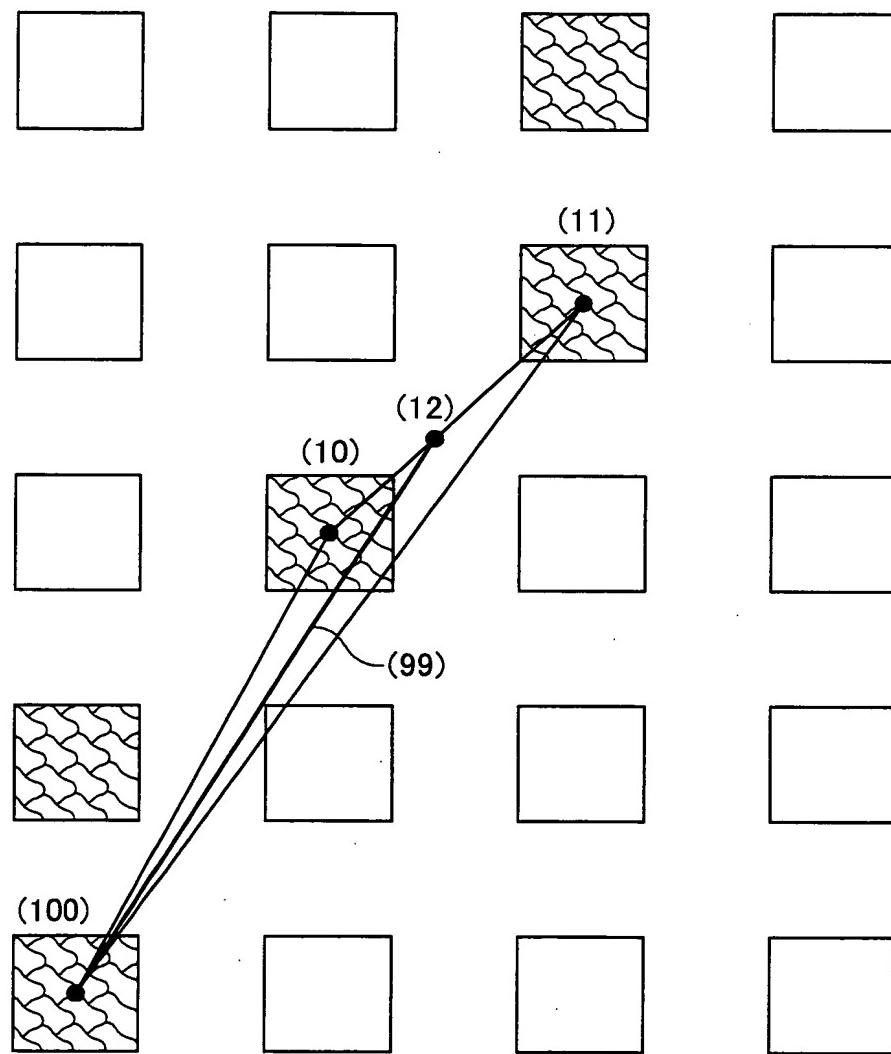
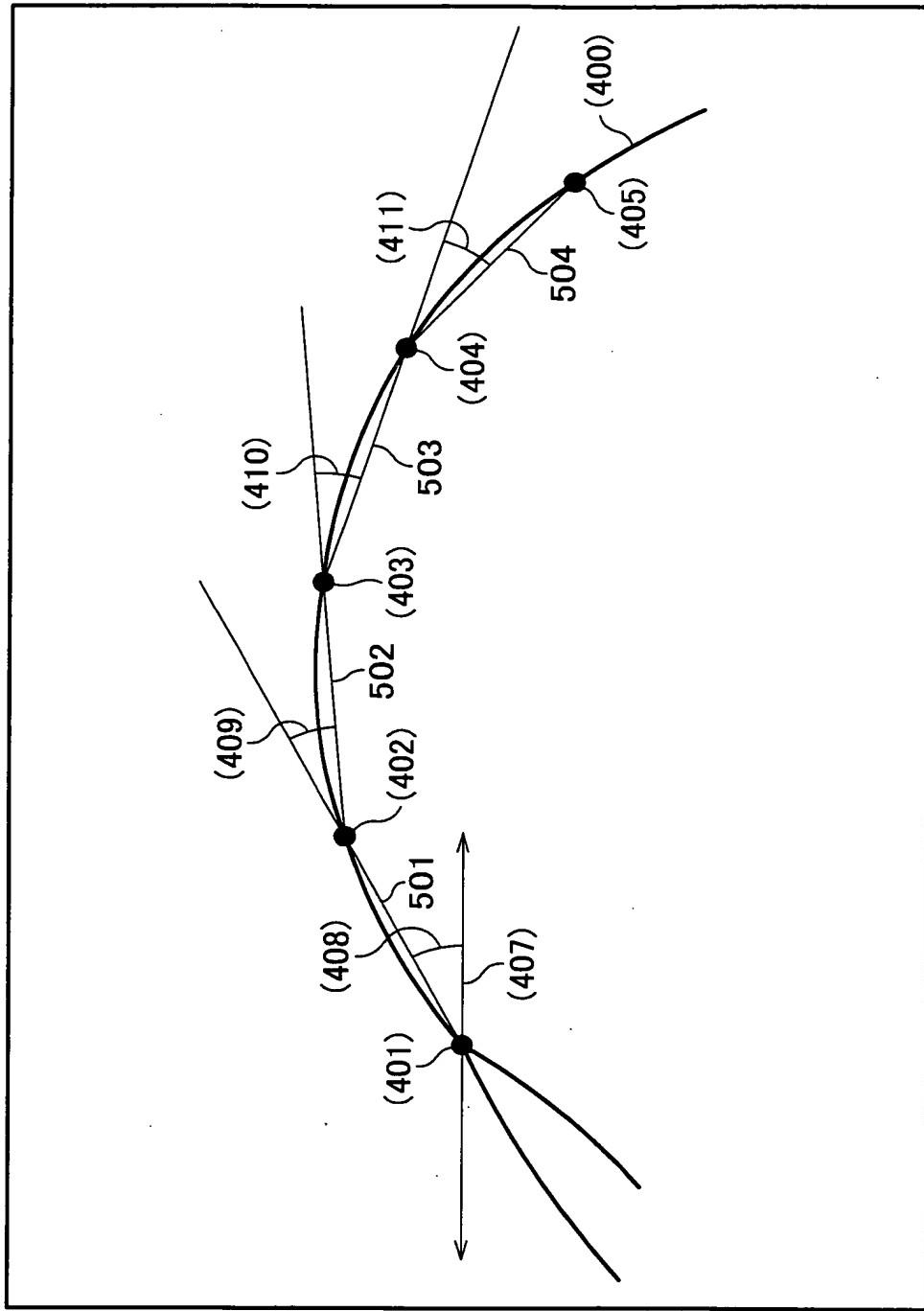


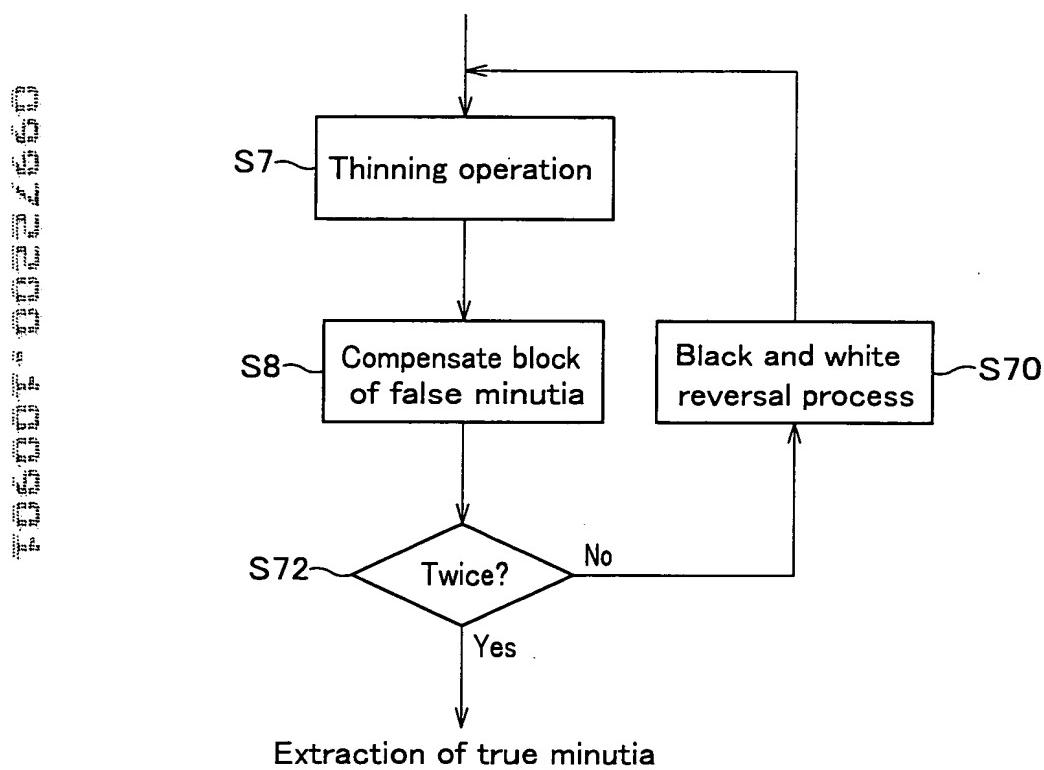
FIG.4

Curve shape system using curvature and ridge direction



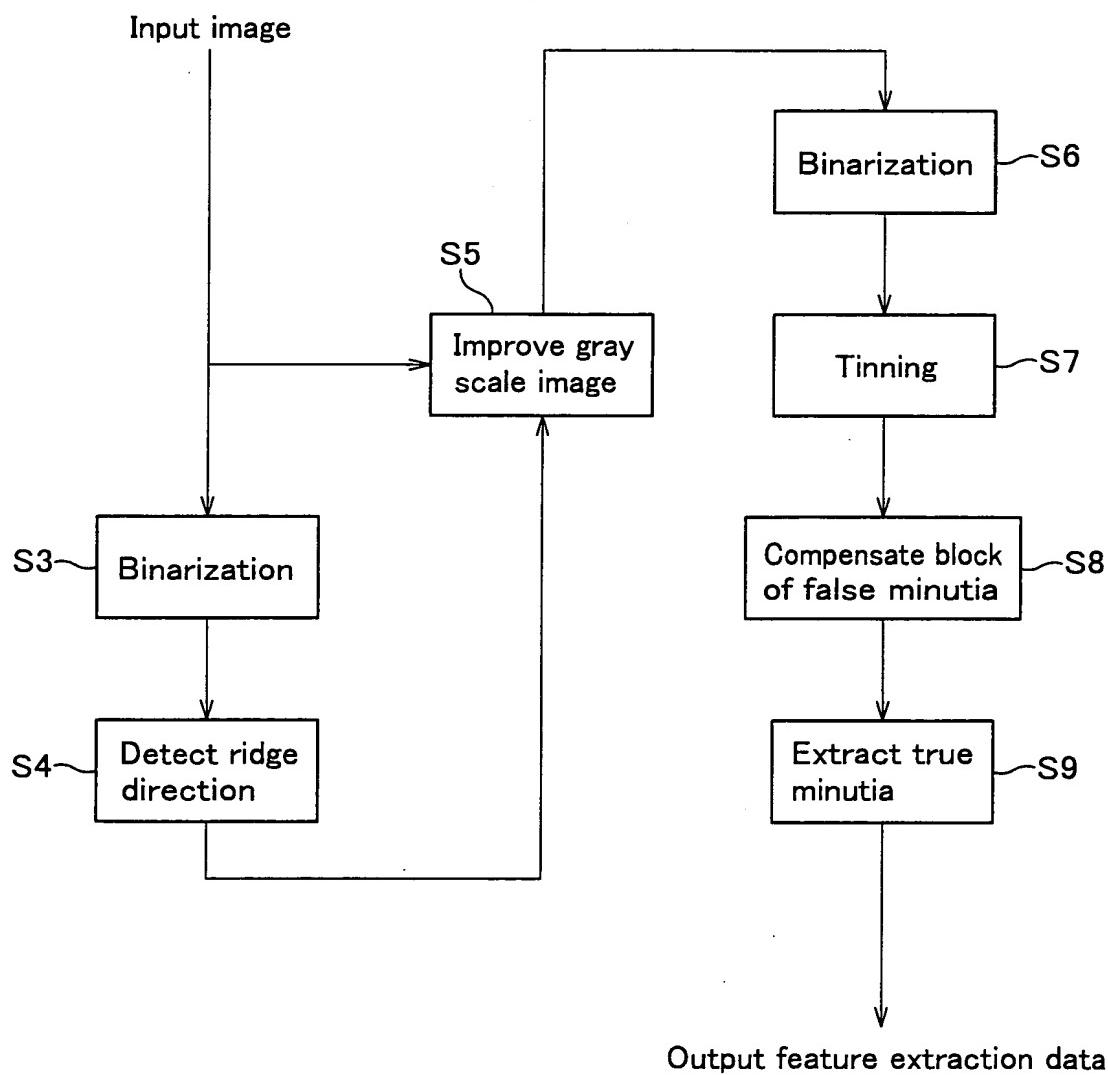
**FIG.5**

Algorithm for extraction of extract true minutia  
thinning operation and reverse operation between black and white over black and white binary image  
Input original black and white image



**FIG.6**

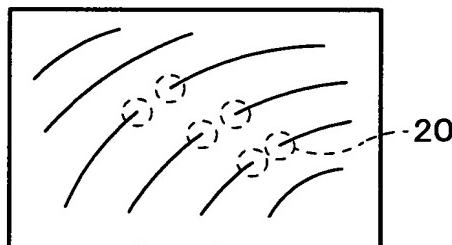
**Algorithm for extraction of true minutia including improvement of gray scale image**



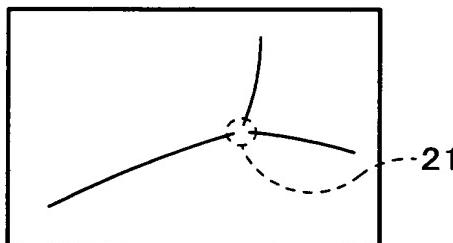
**FIG.7**

**False feature point**

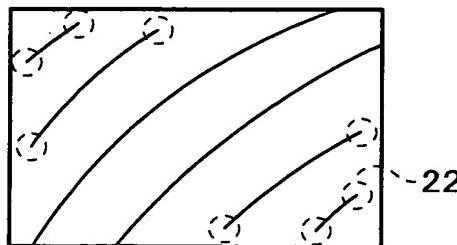
- (a) Two ending minutia close to each other, which posses the same directions as their minutia ridge shapes



- (b) Ending minutia near a bifurcation point



- (c) Ending minutia near boundary of image



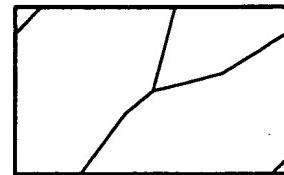
**FIG.8**

Extraction of minutia by thinning and reverse operations  
between black and white over black

(a) Black and white image before treatment



**(b) Intermediate extracted minutia**



## Reverse operation

(c) Black and white reversal image



(d) Extracted minutia after final treatment

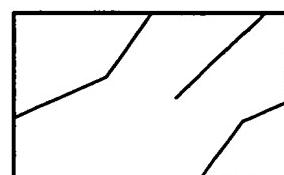


FIG.9

System for fingerprint authentication with secondary feature

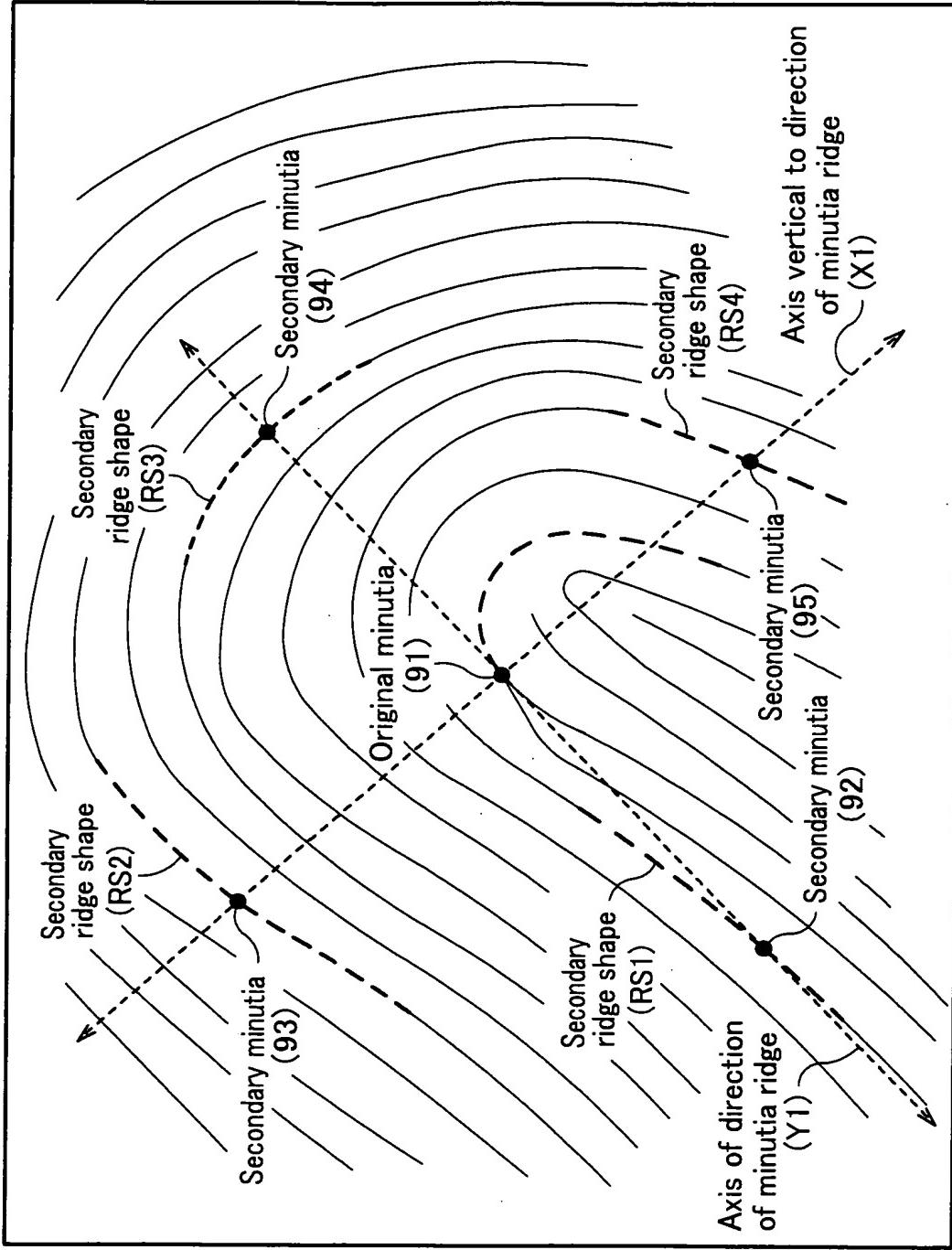
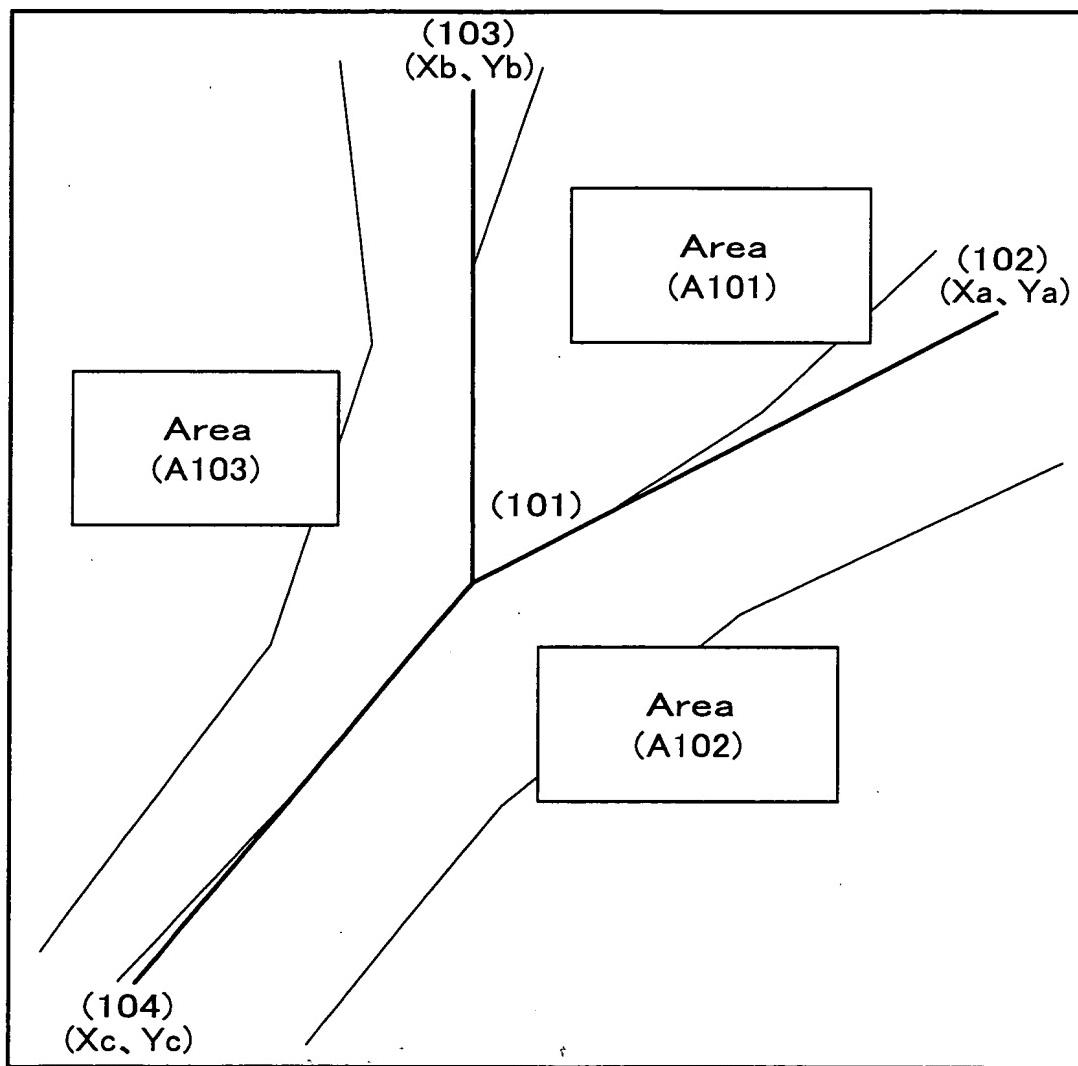


FIG.10

Judgment of removal of false  
minutia utilizing scalar product



**FIG. 11**

Memory area stores accumulated similarity measure in collation without compensation of difference of minutia pair in positions

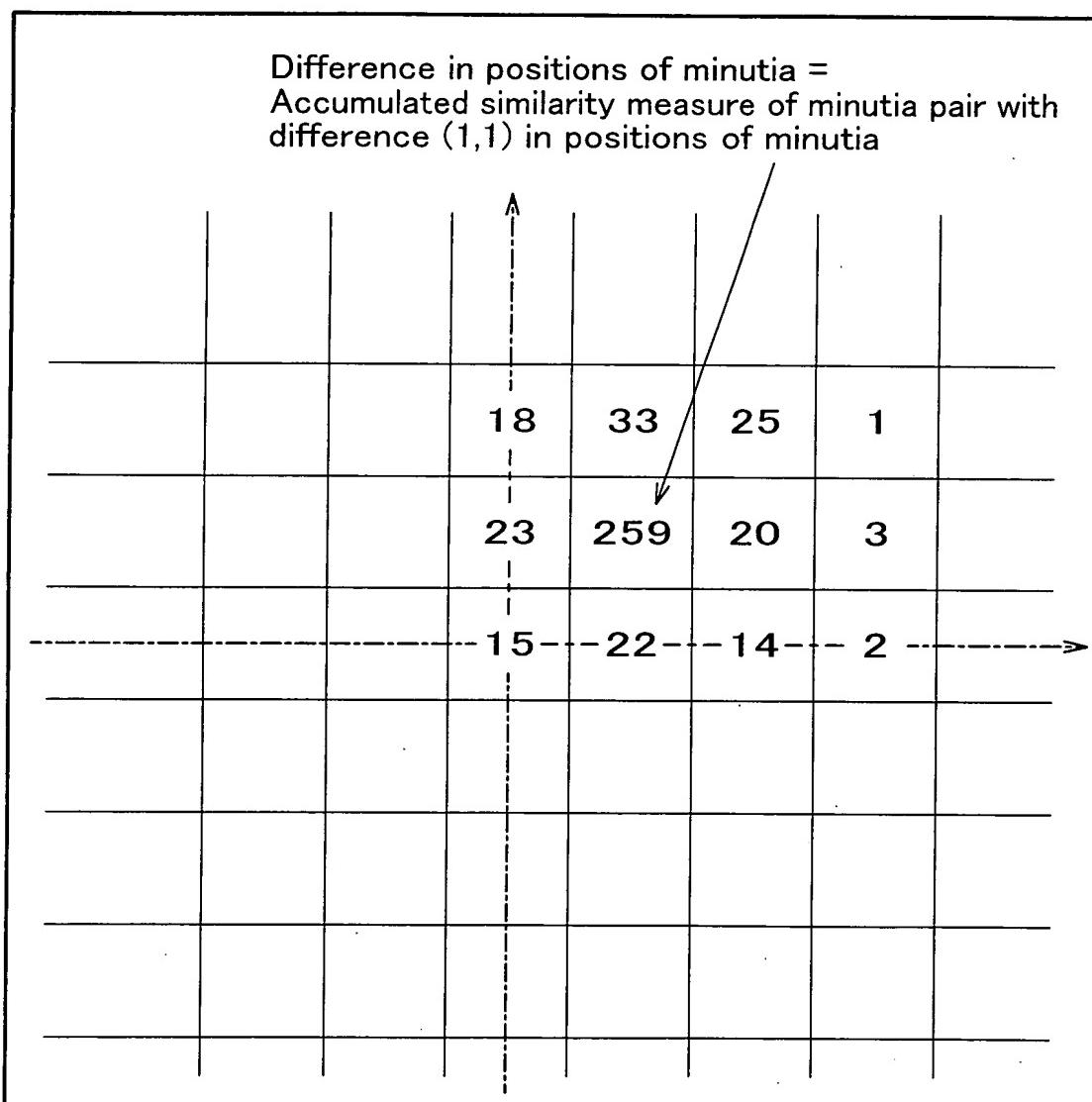


FIG.12

**Algorithm of feature extraction for recognition system by use of raster scan image capture**

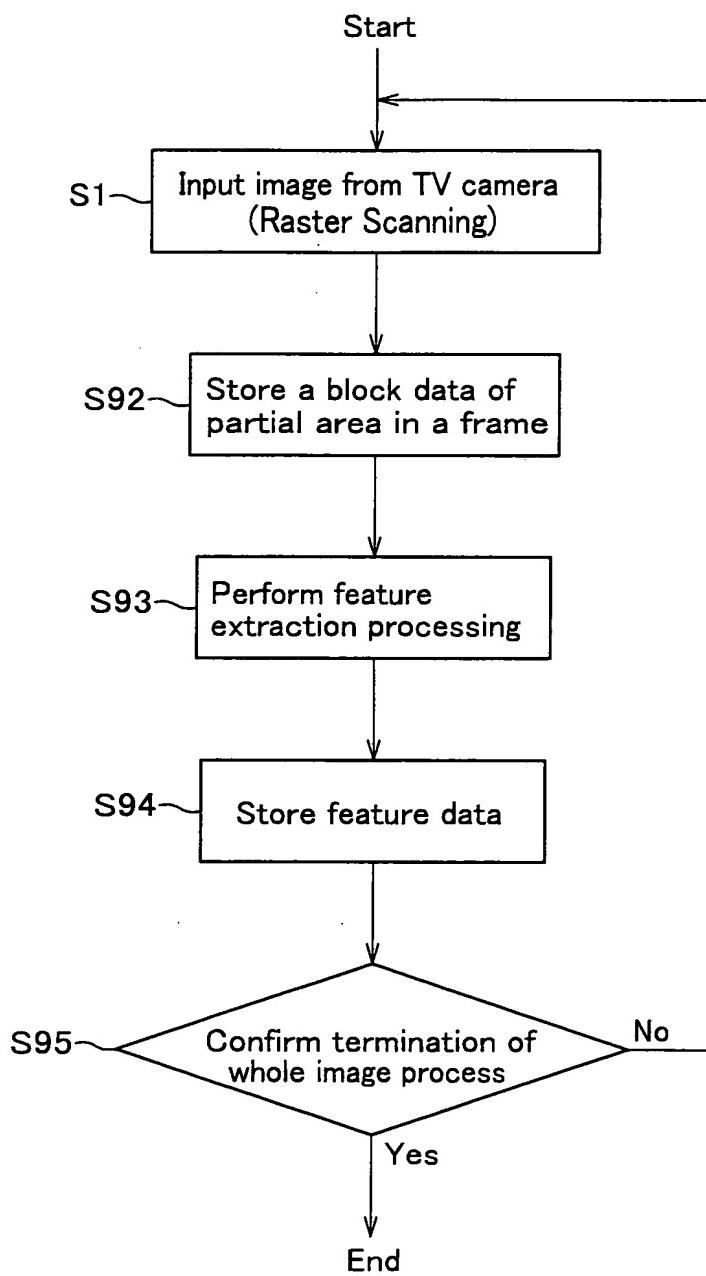


FIG.13

Algorithm for finger authentication system

